计算机视觉实验二——车道线检测

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1. 实验环境

操作系统: Windows编程语言: Python

2. 文件列表

文件名	内容
image.py	图像处理部分程序
main.py	主程序
mask.png	用于生成掩膜的图像
input.mp4	输入视频
output.mp4	输出视频
实验报告.pdf	实验报告

3. 实验过程

3.1 图像处理主流程

图像处理的调用如下:

```
def process_image(image, mask):
# 灰度转换
gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_RGB2GRAY)
# 高斯滤波去噪
blurred_image = gaussian_blur(gray, 9)
blurred_image = np.uint8(blurred_image)
# Canny边缘检测
edges = canny(blurred_image)
# 提取ROI
masked_edge = ROI(edges, mask)
# 二值化
_, edge = cv2.threshold(masked_edge, 128, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
# Hough直线检测
lines, _ = lines_detector_hough(edge)
```

```
# 画线,得到结果
result = drawLines(lines, image, mask)
return result
```

3.2 高斯滤波去噪

主要流程为获取高斯核并与输入图像做卷积。相关实现如下:

```
# 卷积函数
def convolution(image, kernel, average=False):
    image_row, image_col = image.shape
    kernel row, kernel col = kernel.shape
    output = np.zeros(image.shape)
    pad_height = int((kernel_row - 1) / 2)
    pad_width = int((kernel_col - 1) / 2)
    padded_image = np.zeros((image_row + (2 * pad_height), image_col + (2 *
pad_width)))
    padded_image[pad_height:padded_image.shape[0] - pad_height,
pad_width:padded_image.shape[1] - pad_width] = image
    for row in range(image row):
        for col in range(image_col):
            output[row, col] = np.sum(kernel * padded_image[row:row + kernel_row,
col:col + kernel col])
            if average:
                output[row, col] /= kernel.shape[0] * kernel.shape[1]
    return output
def dnorm(x, mu, sd):
    return 1 / (np.sqrt(2 * np.pi) * sd) * np.e ** (-np.power((x - mu) / sd, 2) / 2)
def gaussian_blur(image, size):
    sigma = math.sqrt(size)
    # 获取高斯滤波核
    kernel_1D = np.linspace(-(size // 2), size // 2, size)
    for i in range(size):
        kernel 1D[i] = dnorm(kernel 1D[i], 0, sigma)
    kernel = np.outer(kernel_1D.T, kernel_1D.T)
    kernel *= 1.0 / kernel.max()
    return convolution(image, kernel, average=True)
```

3.3 Canny边缘检测

在image.py中的主要调用为:

```
def canny(image):
    gradient_magnitude, gradient_direction = sobel_detect(image)
    image = non_max_suppression(gradient_magnitude, gradient_direction)
```

```
weak = 50
image = threshold(image, 5, 20, weak=weak)
new_image = hysteresis(image, weak)
return new_image
```

流程为:用Sobel算子获取梯度幅值和方向、进行非极大值抑制、双阈值,分离强边缘和弱边缘、连接弱边缘。具体实现详见image.py。

3.4 ROI提取

首先,通过以下函数生成mask掩膜,主要流程为读取图片、resize到所需尺寸、之后二值化。

```
# 生成mask掩膜,输入为宽、高,读取mask.png实现

def generate_mask(w, h):
    mask_img = cv2.imread('mask.png', cv2.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
    mask_img = cv2.resize(mask_img, (w, h))
    _, mask = cv2.threshold(mask_img, 128, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY)
    return mask
```

在main.py中,通过以下方式调用:

```
# 打开输入视频文件
input_video = cv2.VideoCapture(input_file)
width = int(input_video.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_WIDTH))
height = int(input_video.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_HEIGHT))
mask = generate_mask(w=width, h=height)
```

mask如下:



image.py中的ROI提取实现如下。

```
def ROI(image, mask):
    masked = cv2.bitwise_and(image, image, mask=mask)
    return masked
```

3.5 Hough直线检测

```
# Hough直线检测
def lines_detector_hough(edge, ThetaDim=None, DistStep=None, threshold=None,
halfThetaWindowSize=2,
                        halfDistWindowSize=None):
   row, col = edge.shape
   if ThetaDim is None:
       ThetaDim = 90
    if DistStep is None:
       DistStep = 1
   # 计算距离分段数量
   MaxDist = np.sqrt(row ** 2 + col ** 2)
   DistDim = int(np.ceil(MaxDist / DistStep))
    if halfDistWindowSize is None:
       halfDistWindowSize = int(DistDim / 50)
    # 建立投票
    accumulator = np.zeros((ThetaDim, DistDim)) # theta的范围是[0,pi). 在这里将[0,pi)进
行了线性映射.类似的,也对Dist轴进行了线性映射
    sinTheta = [np.sin(t * np.pi / ThetaDim) for t in range(ThetaDim)]
    cosTheta = [np.cos(t * np.pi / ThetaDim) for t in range(ThetaDim)]
   # 计算距离 (rho)
    for i in range(row):
       for j in range(col):
           if not edge[i, j] == 0:
               for k in range(ThetaDim):
                   accumulator[k][int(round((i * cosTheta[k] + j * sinTheta[k]) *
DistDim / MaxDist))] += 1
   M = accumulator.max()
    # -----
   # 非极大抑制
   if threshold is None:
       threshold = int(M * 1.369 / 10)
    result = np.array(np.where(accumulator > threshold)) # 阈值化
   # 获得对应的索引值
   temp = [[], []]
    for i in range(result.shape[1]):
       eight_neiborhood = accumulator[
                          max(0, result[0, i] - halfThetaWindowSize + 1):min(result[0,
i] + halfThetaWindowSize,
accumulator.shape[0]),
```

```
max(0, result[1, i] - halfDistWindowSize + 1):min(result[1,
i] + halfDistWindowSize,
accumulator.shape[1])]
        if (accumulator[result[0, i], result[1, i]] >= eight_neiborhood).all():
            temp[0].append(result[0, i])
            temp[1].append(result[1, i])
    # 记录原图所检测的坐标点(x,y)
    result temp = np.array(temp)
    # -----
    result = result_temp.astype(np.float64)
    result[0] = result[0] * np.pi / ThetaDim
    result[1] = result[1] * MaxDist / DistDim
    return result, result temp
# 画线
def drawLines(lines, image, mask, color=(0, 255, 255), err=3):
    result = image
    Cos = np.cos(lines[0])
    Sin = np.sin(lines[0])
    for i in range(result.shape[0]):
        for j in range(result.shape[1]):
            e = np.abs(lines[1] - i * Cos - j * Sin)
            if (e < err).any() and mask[i, j]:</pre>
                result[i, j] = color
    return result
```

3.6 视频处理

见main.py。将已实现的针对图像的当前车道线检测封装成一个函数 process() ,调库处理提供的视频,分解为一帧帧图像,调用函数处理,最终合成回原分辨率原帧率视频。

4. 实验结果

见output.mp4。目前可以看到视频中大部分识别正常,但也存在一些多余的误判线,调整高斯模糊卷积核大小及边缘检测的阈值能够解决这个问题,但视频处理时间不算短,繁杂的调参工作也不是实验的主要内容,我就将目前的这个结果提交了。